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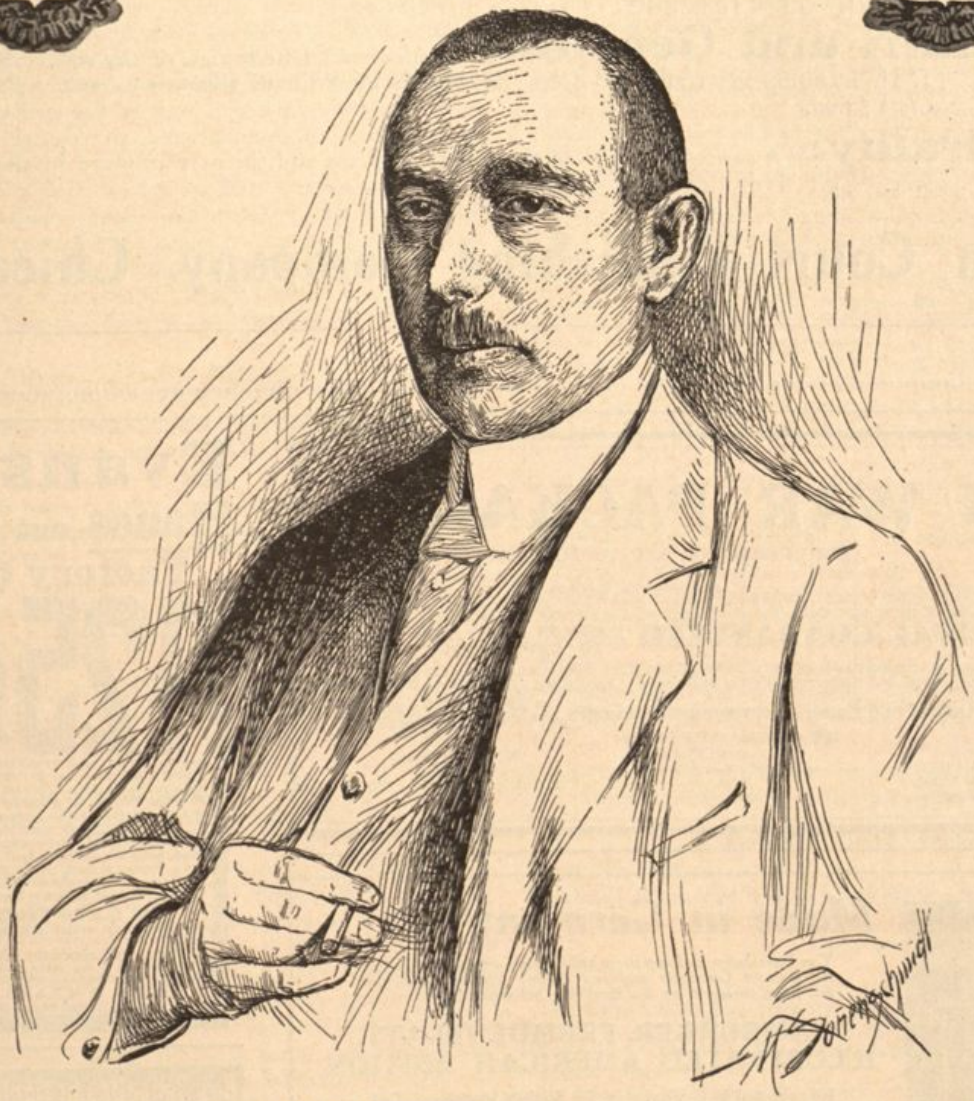

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The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY for GERMANY and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

ENTERED AT THE P. O. NEW YORK N.Y., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

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THE KING'S SHILLING

Canada's Recruiting Sergeants Are Violating American Neutrality

By Charles A. Collman

ARE certain high officials of the United States Government in peril of impeachment on the charge of high treason? The eventuality is not improbable. Suppressing the evidence laid before them, ignoring warnings and protests, they are permitting the unneutral pursuit of recruiting to be conducted in this country on behalf of foreign armies.

While our own troops in Mexico are daily threatened with peril by a Mexican uprising, efforts to increase our army's strength through recruiting are quite discouraging. Yet from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, the King's shilling is being hawked about American cities, to fill the wide gaps in Canadian troops that are being sent abroad to be slaughtered under the command of incompetent English officers.

These criminal activities, which THE FATHERLAND now intends to expose, could not be propagated in the United States were it not for the insidious and long-continued conspiracy of the American Tories to ally this country on the side of Great Britain and weld it into the British Empire.

While, on the one hand, treasonable Tories delude young Americans with false representations, to cross the Canadian border and enlist in British regiments, that march to their doom, as they did at the Dardanelles, in Mesopotamia and Flanders, Morgan, England's war agent, finances the campaign. To-day the New York newspapers carry huge advertisements, offering to the public $75,000,000 in Canadian bonds, which are to provide Canada with sinews for the war on which she is expending $1,000,000 a day. The bankruptcy of Canada, the death or mutilation of thousands of American dupes, mean nothing to the men who are engaged in this profitable traffic in human blood. It is "All for England," for England's King, to whom at the instance of Joseph H. Choate, the Tories at the Pilgrims' dinner drank their "good old loyal toast."

This propaganda on behalf of the Allies, fostered for the acknowledged purpose of involving the United States in Europe's war, is conducted in New York by the powerful Tory element, financed by the Wall Street group. In that headquarters of Toryism the Union League Club, one may see, suspended from the news bulletin board in the club's office, a pamphlet entitled "The Franco-American Flying Corps." In this specious arguments are used to induce young Americans to enlist as aviators, not for service in their own country, which needs them, but in the flying corps of France. This specific mode of enlistment is intended to influence the sons of wealthy men in fighting for the Allies. In this they can do "gentlemen's service," since, by entering the flying corps after costly training, mostly at their own expense, they need not fight in the trenches side by side with London Hooligans, French Apaches, Senegal negroes, Maori savages, Turcos, Hindoos, and the other riffraff of the armies in Flanders.

A few extracts from this booklet will tell the story of this recruiting method by which Wall Street Tories violate their country's neutrality:

The Franco-American Flying Corps

"The project of forming an American Flying Corps for service in the French army was taken up in the month of December, 1914, at Marblehead, Mass., by Frazier Curtis and Norman Prince." (The latter is a son of Frederic H. Prince, a Boston banker and Wall Street financier.)

"The example of the nine first Americans who participated in the war as airmen has been immediately followed. The press and the cinematographs have made their exploits known."

"Enlightened Americans know that it is of consequence to all free nations that Germany should not dominate Europe. The German hegemony in Europe would be a permanent menace to the liberty of the world, as well as to the security of the United States. It is, therefore, of vital interest that the Allies should triumph."

"Americans would contribute directly to this result by joining the Franco-American Flying Corps."

"All communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Franco-American Flying Corps, 15, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris. Contributions should be made payable to the order of Messrs. Bonbright & Co., who have consented to act as depositaries." (This firm is the Paris branch of a Wall Street banking house.)

The circulation of this pamphlet in the United States is an act of unneutrality and in direct defiance of President Wilson's injunction for American citizens to observe neutrality and not to agitate on behalf of any of the belligerent nations. But Wall Street financiers are above the law.

Norman Prince and several of his associates returned to this country some months ago, although they were still members of the French army, and as such, subject to internment. Despite protests to the Department of State regarding their presence in this country, the head of that Department refused to take action.

Another gross form of unneutrality which is being conducted with the connivance of the Washington Administration, is the presence in the United States of English, French and Russian officers at large munitions factories, where they supervise the manufacture of explosives and arms for their respective countries. In this connection a correspondent sends us the following communication:

Lansing's Shifty Evasion

Editor THE FATHERLAND:

Enclosed please find an historical letter which may prove of interest to you.

Department of State, Washington,
March 3, 1916.

Sir:

The Department has received your letter of the 25th ultimo in which you state that you have not yet received a reply to the letter which you addressed to the Department on January 24th last, which reads as follows:

"It is a known fact that officers of certain belligerent countries are in charge of munitions plants in the United States. Hence, as representatives of warring nations they are using our country as a base of supplies and directing warfare against the Teutonic Allies with whom we are at peace

"Is this not a breach of our neutrality? What is the opinion arrived at by the Department of State and what steps have been taken, if any?"

In reply I have to say that the Department regrets that, in accordance with its customary rule in such cases, it cannot undertake to render an opinion on a partial knowledge of the facts of a case. If you will furnish the Department with a full statement of facts, giving names and places, the Department will be glad to give the matter further attention. I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

For the Secretary of State.

(Signed) ALVEY A. ADEE, Second Assistant Secretary.

Photo taken in Lobby of Savoy Theatre 1.24.16.

Such is the shifty evasion of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, when his attention is called to a violation of neutrality from which the Allies may profit. On the other hand, when J. Revelstoke Rathom, editor of the Providence *Journal*, an English spy employed by the British government makes an attack upon subjects of the Central Powers in this country, Lansing immediately takes up the matter, and sends A. Bruce Bielaski, of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, to ask Rathom's co-operation in gaining evidence.

In this way Lansing establishes a sinister precedent for the future time when this country is at war with Japan. Then it will be useless for our Government to protest to Germany should Japanese officers supervise at Essen the manufacture of immense guns and powerful explosive processes for Japan. It will be due to Lansing and his co-workers in Washington, then, that the fearful resources of the most scientific nation in the world will be directed against us with impunity.

We shall now in spirit pass slowly across the continent, and see what the Canadian recruiting sergeant is doing toward winning Americans for England's war.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 1, 1916.

Editor THE FATHERLAND.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a poster used by the Canadian Government to entice our young American citizens to do their fighting—thus saving "Tommy Atkins" from getting his skin scratched. As an American citizen it makes my blood boil when I realize how our country is being used by our long-time enemy, "Perfidious Albion," the remorseless World Pirate.

I want to express my very great appreciation of your efforts in the interest of real fair play—not the British kind, but the kind real Americans love. In the long run truth must prevail, and then Germany will be recognized as having been in the right; and the despicable English bully, with his fiendish Allies, will be utterly discredited before the whole world. Let us consider England's Allies. The Russian, with his hordes of barbarians, the real Huns—the Tartars of the steppes of Asia—more fiendish and relentless than the North American Indian, and the Cossack, not much better. Then we have the several tribes of India who, by the way, have often been denounced by England for their barbarities, the Gurkhas, Sikhs, etc.—and the Japs, of whom the less said the better. And the English with their boast of a love of fair play—God save the mark—no better than the very worst—as witness their damnable work with the *Baralong*. The despicable hypocrites, how I despise the whole brood, and I know them well. Yours very sincerely,

S—— R——.

Canada's American Legion

From Minnesota we now pass to Montana by means of the following letter:

Philipsburg, Mont., January 31, 1916.

Editor THE FATHERLAND.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in mailing you a letter, which was recently received by an English citizen of this place. The letter in question, as you can see, was written by an Englishman who left this place about a year ago (he was not considered as the best of citizens), and has joined the English army in Canada, and states that they are using the American flag alongside with the Union Jack. It seems to a lot of people here that they are going a little too far with the use of our flag. Many people here have requested me to send you the letter and ask you to publish it and send the same to the State Department in the shape of a protest. Very respectfully yours,

——— ———.

The letter from Canada follows:

Exhibition Camp, Company A, 97th Battalion,

January 10, 1916.

Toronto, Canada.

Friend Billie:

Just a few lines to let you know that I have enlisted in the Canadian army and will be leaving for the front some time in March if all is well. The sooner the better I will be satisfied. There is a big camp here, about 15,000 soldiers, so you see I have plenty of company. I am in a company they call the Legion of America, as we are all from the States, either born or citizens of that country. They call us the Yankee Regiment, and believe me, the Fisheaters show us a royal time. We use both flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, and are 1,200 strong—big, healthy men. I will send you my photo in uniform if I get an answer to this letter. I have not much news to write. Well, good-bye for the time. I remain,

Your friend,

FRED WILLIAMS.

My address is: Private F. Williams, Company A, 97th Battalion, Exhibition Camp, Toronto, Canada.

Misusing the American Flag

We see here how the Canuck is emulating his English cousin. As the Englishmen aboard the *Nicosian*, who committed the *Baralong* murders, hid under the American flag so the Canadians march into Flanders under the Stars and Stripes. The term "American Legion," as used by the Canadians, is an affront to every American. It is the theft of American prestige, the unscrupulous design of trying to make the world believe in an Anglo-American alliance. This may please a small and noisy group of American Tories. But it nau-

seates the bulk of our citizens. In a recent German report of an engagement in Flanders the Germans, it was stated, captured an American flag. This humiliation was placed upon the American nation by the British. Has Robert Lansing protested to Canada over this misuse of the American flag and the term "American Legion"? No, he has failed to protest in this matter as he failed to protest against the misuse of the American flag by the *Baralong* murderers.

The German Free Press, of Seattle, Wash., has uncovered wholesale recruiting for the British army on United States soil, and has submitted evidence to government officials that American soldiers are systematically induced to desert and enlist in the so-called "American Legion" of Canada. One of the letters published by the newspaper is signed "W. J. McLellan, Capt., Adjt. 121st Western Irish, Chief of Recruiting Staff, New Westminster, B. C. The captain writes to one of his agents, advising him to see all "prospective recruits personally, especially the men from the United States army or navy. If at any time you need money urgently, other than your expenses, you can get it from Murray at the Consulate, Seattle."

Will Lansing act on this information? It is not conceivable.

In San Francisco Canadian recruiting posters are publicly displayed, with the permission of the Federal officers. We quote the following from the *American Independent*, of San Francisco:

"In the lobby of the Savoy Theatre the English recruiting sergeants are busily engaged in gathering up American citizens for the Canadian army. Although the sergeants are not present in person, England is now using the United States to procure cannon-fodder for the Western and near Eastern fronts. The Savoy lobby is bedecked with recruiting posters and looks more like a London recruiting office than the harmless theatre that has met with so many financial reverses.

"One of these gaudy recruiting posters shows a soldier looking from the American continent to England; a hand at the top of the poster points directly at the reader with the words, THIS MEANS YOU. The poster then continues in big letters, Men Enlist Now. Fall in the Guards, and states further that, A special battalion of picked men from Ontario is now recruiting for service OVERSEAS. Apply to Canadian Grenadier Guards Armory, Esplanade Avenue, Montreal. (This means, of course, apply by mail. Use United States mail for the violation of United States neutrality.)

"From the person in charge of these pictures it was ascertained that the 'Allies' War Films,' which are produced in this movie show, were given out by one of the local film companies of San Francisco, and in a further statement that an arrangement has undoubtedly been made with the Canadian government authorities that the recruiting posters must accompany these films and be used as outside advertising."

The following notice was thereupon served on the United States officials in San Francisco:

January 25, 1916.

John W. Preston, Esq., United States Attorney, and
D. S. Rathbun, Esq., United States Secret Service,
San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

We call your attention to the fact that England and England's agents are openly violating the neutrality laws by using the Savoy Theatre and the United States mails to obtain recruits for the British army. The advertisements and requests to use the United States mails for that purpose are openly displayed outside and inside the entrance to the Savoy Theatre and also in connection with the display of moving pictures of the war in Europe, all for the same purpose, and it is all done under a contract that the moving pictures and advertisements, and so forth, must go together for the purpose of securing those recruits, and if you will make a thorough and prompt grand jury investigation, you will find that England is furnishing the money. We most earnestly and emphatically as American citizens request such a thorough and prompt investigation and action on your part, especially as it seems that the recent conviction in the United States Court here had no effect on the guilty nations. Awaiting your answer, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
American Independence Union,
DANIEL O'CONNELL, President.

Again, what has Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, done to check this violation of American neutrality?

In England the Derby recruiting plan has failed; insurrection threatens in Ireland the moment recruiting is attempted there; in Australia and New Zealand despair reigns among the victims of the Dardanelles disaster; in Canada capitalists can no longer coerce men to go to war, and it is only here that the attempt to gather cannon food for England's army is being pressed with despairing efforts as the last hope and resource for the dying Empire of Great Britain.

Such are the treasonable activities of Tories in the land where Schurz and Sigel led more than 100,000 Germans to the forefront in the war for the maintenance of the integrity of the Republic.

AMERICAN LEGION

WANTED 500 MEN

97th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F.

Pay from Date of Enlistment!
Uniforms Issued Immediately!
Comfortable Quarters now Ready!

MUST BE OF AMERICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE

AMERICAN LEGION!
97th Battalion C. E. F.
Apply Recruiting Depot· Broad St. Revere House or Post Office

GOD SAVE THE KING!

GOSSIP ABOUT WORTH-WHILE BOOKS

"WITH the German Armies in the West," price $3.50, by Sven Hedin, is the last word in war corresponding. The Kaiser gave the famous explorer especial permission to visit and observe the German army in France and Belgium. Sven Hedin made excellent use of the facilities given him and his book is one of the most interesting ever written on war fighting. The John Lane Company has brought the book out in beautiful form.

* * * *

IF Carlyle were living to-day he would, no doubt, think of contemporaneous events as Marshall Kelly, the author of "Carlyle and the War," price $1.00, does. This admirable book, published by the Open Court Publishing Co., by the way, is one of the few really literary productions of the war. Like Carlyle, Mr. Kelly loves Germany. He depicts the criminal secret alliances and the combination against Germany which brought about the war with telling effect.

* * * *

RUDOLF CRONAU'S new book, "Our Wasteful Nation," price $1.00, is extremely timely. It shows graphically how the American people are wasting their great national wealth through carelessness and ignorance. Our forests, fisheries, waters, game and bird supplies are rapidly being exterminated. Presently, as Mr. Cronau points out, we shall suffer for our prodigality. Altogether a good book and a credit to the publisher Mitchell Kennerley.

(*These books may be purchased through* THE FATHERLAND.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN WARTIME

By Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand

(Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND *in Vienna.)*

CURIOUS how war sentiment has shifted in Austria-Hungary since July, 1914. There is food for a little psychological study. At first it was Servia against which a white heat of hatred was directed. Servia, which for twenty years past had intrigued and conspired, supposedly safe behind the shelter of Muscovite power; which had incessantly sent agitators and treasonable literature, dynamite bombs and assassins into the neighboring monarchy, particularly into the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slavonia and Croatia, Dalmatia and Syrmia, where men of the Servian race form a strong percentage. Servia, whose bands of marauding murderers had despatched numbers of high Austrian or Hungarian officials into another world, all for the admitted purpose of bringing about ultimately the creation of a new Greater Servia. There had been systematic plotting and provocation by the little country against her big neighbor. Until at last, in the fullness of her insolence, Servia sent her hirelings with guns, bombs and swift poison furnished from her own arsenal at Kragujevatz, to encompass the death of Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Hapsburg throne, and of his spouse. And it was done on June 28, 1914, at Sarajevo. And then all the barriers of Austro-Hungarian patience and long-suffering broke down, and there arose but one cry within the Danube monarchy: Swift and terrible retribution! I saw at that time what I have not seen since: people of every walk of life would gather on the spur of the moment, national flags would be displayed, some curbstone orator would state the case, in plain, unmistakable terms, and then all of them would intone Haydn's melodious national hymn, and they would march before the spacious mansion where is located the Foreign Office, and would shout: "War! Give us War!"

* * * *

BUT this fever lasted but a short while, a very short while. Russia had gotten into the game, had mobilized the first couple of millions of her hosts, and had invaded Galicia and Bukovina, Austrian territory to the east. Then the whole mood changed. You people in America were never properly told about these things, but the simple truth is that with the coming of the first few Russian armies there entered a hades of cruelty, lust and rapine which has had no parallel since the dark middle ages. In saying this I do not rely on press reports alone. I, myself, have spoken with hundreds of the fugitives—there were, as lately officially computed, one million one hundred thousand of such fugitives—and have listened to their tales of horror, have seen them corroborated in their hopeless faces, in documents, in letters, in statements by physicians. The days of Tamerlane, seemed to have come back. The sum of atrocities, of wilful slaughter, of bestial torture, of wholesale arson, seems incredible when stated in cold blood. And yet it was so, undeniably. In Galicia alone 1,327 villages and hamlets were utterly destroyed by these Muscovite fiends, and 253 towns wholly or partially, all at the express command of the generalissimo, Nicholas Nicholayevitch. Several hundreds of thousands of the civilian, non-combatant population of both sexes of Galicia, Bukovina and Northeastern Hungary were carried off as "hostages," mostly to Siberia. Thousands of these have died on the way, but many thousands more of those who had remained were massacred in cold blood. One favorite method employed by the Russian troops in Galicia was to make the victims first dig their own graves. Another, even more hellish, was to line up wife and small children and make them eye-witnesses as the condemned father was strung up on a gallows overhead. The most fearful thing, however, done by these savage hordes (and here indeed the word "savage" may fitly be used, as these comprised men from 214 different tribes, many nomads, entirely uncultured, many pagans, as the Samoyeds, the Tunguses, the Kirghiz, etc., tribes who have never before been employed in warfare by Russia) was what they left behind—loathsome, ineradicable diseases, childish mothers of twelve or so, girls and women ruined physically for life.

AND as these unspeakable horrors and atrocities accumulated, as the people of this hitherto easy-going, careless land learned more and more of them, as the endless stream of fugitives spread knowledge of them broadcast, the case of Servia was forgotten, submerged under the more pressing, more gigantic, more threatening danger and fear. The seemingly all-potent Russian then became the foe above all others, and with curses and vows under bated breath this nation swore to die rather than let the Czar's men enter farther across their borders. It was a feeling made up of repugnance, contempt and dread that animated the whole population here. "What," said they, "sink to the level of these beasts, these bears clad like men? Allow them to conquer us? Not as long as we have hands and weapons." And so came the terrific slaughter of these same Russians, a slaughter lasting from March till October last. Then everybody breathed free.

* * * *

AND next came the turn of Italy. If all is fair in love and war, many add the word politics to the same. However that may be, at any rate the people of Austria-Hungary felt the treason which Italy committed in their hour of need, the betrayal of a compact and formal treaty of alliance which had been in force thirty-three years; one which, only one year before, had been renewed at Italy's own request; one under whose wording and working Italy had profited vastly more than had Austria-Hungary—I say the people here felt this keenly. They looked upon Italy's joining the number of the Danube monarch's enemies, upon her forthwith declaring war and revealing the fact that she had been preparing for this even while assuring her neutrality again and again, they looked upon all this as the act of a vicious fiend, conscienceless, immoral, stabbing his victim from behind, in the dark. And this feeling—but it is more than that, it is a conviction—has remained through all the hard fighting against big odds on the Isonzo, along the Tyrol and the mountain range of Carinthia. With this feeling the men in the front have gone into battle, with it they have suffered and died—a feeling of moral superiority, as it were, a feeling of mingled scorn and wrath. It is still abiding with them and with the whole people of the monarchy, men and women and children. When the Austro-Hungarians read the news of the *Baralong* and of the *King Stephen*, of the cruel treatment inflicted by English jailers on harmless Austrian and German civilians in concentration camps on the Isle of Man, where they were shot down because they could not relish wormy meat—when they read these and so many other things showing the dark side of the British character of to-day, they threw their former admiration and good-will overboard for good and forever. Thus national affections of centuries growth have been sternly uprooted by the impact of facts.

* * * *

THESE radical alterations in sentiment have all been wrought, it must be remembered, within the space of nineteen months. Some of them, as the feeling regarding England and France, had been the slow growth of centuries. And now all swept away, all upset, all uprooted within so short a time. A singular, a unique instance in psychological phases. But I think I know one or two other countries where similar rapid changes have been effected. As for Servia and Montenegro—to wind up this review—the people here have calmed down long ago. There is no more rancor felt. Servia has paid for her perfidy—and heavily. And the folk of the Danube monarchy are not ungenerous.

THE FATHERLAND WHITE LIST

THE FATHERLAND is pleased to add to its "White List" the Humphrey Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., manufacturers of gas water heaters which has, according to a statement of its Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Lemke, repeatedly refused to coin blood money out of the war.

WHAT BRYAN WILL DO AT THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

By Josiah Wingate

(THE FATHERLAND *will publish a series of papers giving the inside history of party politics in Washington. Josiah Wingate is the pen name of one who has unusual channels of information but who, for that very reason, prefers to conceal his identity.*)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28th.—Has President Wilson told anybody that he believes the United States can perform the highest possible service for civilization, and for humanity in general, by plunging headlong into the bloody maelstrom of the great war on the side of the Entente Allies? This question will not down in Washington. It had been whispered around the halls and cloak-rooms of Congress days before Senator Gore electrified the Senate Chamber with the flat declaration that he had heard from a high source that the President had said something very much like this.

No outright denial has yet been made by anybody with authority to represent the President. What was intended to have the political weight of a denial was made by Senator Stone, of Missouri, under the prod of Senator Gore's sharp question. In company with Kern, of Indiana, Democratic leader of the Senate, and Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Missourian had been closeted with the President at the White House for two hours only a few evenings preceding the contretemps made by the blind Senator from Oklahoma. It was at this secret conference on the submarine issue that Wilson was reported to have been provoked into his warlike declaration under Stone's firm insistence that Americans must be kept off belligerent ships of all kinds, not only those that are to be armed with Wilson's approval. Friends who saw the Missouri Senator immediately after he had come away from the White House conference were made aware by his mood and language that he had had sharp words with the President. The next morning scores of Democratic Senate and House members filled the committee rooms of the capitol with denunciations of the President for what they characterized as his determination to plunge the country into war. I happen to know four House members and two Senators, all Democrats, who personally put the question directly in turn to Stone, Kern and Flood, if the President had said to them anything that could be construed into an open threat, in secret conference with these three party leaders, to cause this country to take sides openly against the Central Powers. I have it from the lips of these four House members and two Senators that none of the three who attended the secret conference at the White House denied that Mr. Wilson had said what had been imputed to him.

It will be recalled that only a short time before the alarming report concerning Wilson's ultimate purpose "in the interest of civilization" became noised around Washington, the mysterious Colonel E. M. House had communicated the results of his confidential trip to Europe and had made secret report of his observations and conclusions to the President. Of course, there may be no natural or logical connection between Colonel House's report to the President and the alleged Wilson outbreak at the secret midnight conference with Messrs. Stone, Kern and Flood. The fact remains, however, that through the channel of communication that runs from the highest and most responsible quarters in Washington at present and Wall Street the rumor ran that Colonel House had told his chief in the White House that the only hope of restoring peace in Europe at an early date rested with the United States, and that in order to facilitate that consummation the United States might have to take action against the Central Powers.

At this interesting juncture the accommodating Lansing, always eager to invest State Department pronunciamentos with the thought and purpose of the President, began to stir into activity the dormant energies of the host of press representatives that throng his anterooms and halls. They began a fresh agitation of the submarine question. Gradually they led up to the new twist Lansing was giving that question at the President's behest, which was that German and Austrian submarines must not attack enemy merchant ships that were armed without first giving warning, and that should the Wilson dictum in this matter be ignored and a citizen of the United States should thereby lose his life the Central Powers would have a stern accounting to make to the United States.

Thus the situation stood a few days before the Senate was to vote on the original Gore resolution forbidding Americans to take passage on armed belligerent ships. All the mighty sway of Presidential influence over the minds of party representatives in Congress was being brought to bear against adoption of the Gore resolution. Only the day before the vote was to be taken William Jennings Bryan found it convenient to come to Washington from Florida on his way to Nebraska. Senator Kern was one of the dozen or fifteen Democratic members who lunched with the former Premier of the Administration in a private room of a hotel near the Capitol. So alarmed was Mr. Bryan made by the reports he heard of the President's determination to "bring the war to a close in the interest of civilization" that he pleaded with the luncheon party to do everything in their power to vote down the Gore resolution as well as to vote down the McLemore resolution which soon was to follow it in the House. Both resolutions embodied in detail the contention Bryan had made while a member of the Cabinet and which precipitated him out of the Cabinet when Wilson discovered that he could not bend Bryan to his will in this matter. Had the Nebraskan insisted upon his followers in Congress going contrary to the President's wishes in the matter there would have been the fiercest ruction in Congress that has been witnessed in many years. The result of it would have created a factional schism which would have extended into the forthcoming Presidential campaign. Mr. Bryan foresaw this. But he also foresaw that a rancorous discussion of the subject in Congress would have produced an even much more irritating effect upon the President's mind than had been produced by Bryan while a member of the Cabinet. The thought of war is horrifying to Bryan. He is devoting his power to avert war. He knows the temper of the Wilson mind; he was in very close contact with it for two years. He feared that had the President's pride been piqued by the adoption of either the Gore or McLemore resolution, or even the defeat of one or both of them by a close vote, the Administration's attitude toward the Central Powers would be made all the harder satisfactorily to explain at Berlin and Vienna.

But it can be stated authoritatively that Bryan has not finished the task to which he dedicated himself when he quit the Cabinet. That task was to keep us out of the great war. In pursuance of this purpose he will force attention to the submarine issue at the Democratic National Convention. Foreseeing this course by Bryan the Administration is now secretly conniving with his enemies to keep him from being elected a delegate to the convention. The word has gone out from the White House to all the faithful in Nebraska to "beat Bryan." With this object in view the Administration forces are co-operating with the liquor interests against Bryan. Bryan has let it be known that he does not favor a declaration for Prohibition in the national platform of his party until 1920. The Administration, of course, does not dare bring the submarine issue squarely against Bryan in Nebraska. The trend of events political out there shows too plainly that Nebraska is dissatisfied with the Administration's headstrong course against the Central Powers. Hence, it behooves the Wilsonites to aid the anti-prohibition forces against Bryan.

But whatever may be the result of the fight now raging with such fury in Bryan's State it is a foregone conclusion that Bryan will, by hook or crook, make the convention at St. Louis in June, face squarely and unequivocally the main issue which drove him from the Cabinet. Should his home folks refuse him a seat in the convention he will be given a proxy by a delegate from some other State. From the floor and in the committee rooms he will plead for a declaration that will run squarely counter to the Administration's whole course in the submarine controversy. That will be exactly in line with his attitude from the inception of the issue which so sharply defined the difference between himself and the President while he was Secretary of State. It will give a more practical character to his work in the interest of keeping this country out of war.

(*Continued on page* 142)

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th.—One of the most colossal fakes of the entire war was sprung by the correspondent here of the sedate and sober-minded *Evening Post*, of New York, Oswald G. Villard's paper, once edited by Carl Schurz. According to this story Germany was so anxious to make peace that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg urged Ambassador Gerard not to leave Berlin for his proposed vacation until he had listened to the peace terms the Central Powers were prepared to make in order to settle the war. The story was told with circumstantial details, leaving the intended impression that Germany was in her last gasps and pinning her last remaining flicker of faith to the good offices of our Ambassador.

It told how Mr. Gerard, in the face of such appeal, relented and settled down to another stretch of weary diplomatic existence in the German capital. The proffered terms of peace were the restoration to Germany of her African colonies, in return for which Germany would withdraw and rehabilitate Belgium, while France would be expected to pay a small indemnity until German troops were withdrawn from the northern territory now occupied by them. It was a story to melt the heart of a cat, and it was water on the wheels of the Allies.

Unfortunately for the entertaining story teller, it was unqualifiedly denied by the White House as well as the State Department as utterly lacking in truth, and never got a good chance to germinate.

The only foundation there was for Villard's peace story was that the Wilson administration had picked Mr. Gerard to run for Governor of New York. The Ambassador was to come to the States on a leave of absence and enter the campaign. The announcement of his intended leave of absence leaked out a little too soon, for the plan of running Gerard for Governor of New York met with obstacles and was abandoned. So the busy little English press bureau here, which supplies the papers with periodical sensations—for instance, that the Turks were making offers of a separate peace and that the Bulgarians were tired of the war, and choice morsels of world politics like that—cooked up the story that Germany was on the verge of collapse and that Gerard could not leave Berlin, as he was obliged to listen to the Chancellor's plaintive peace overtures. Though the sensation was exploded almost like a soap bubble before it had set out on its journey, it helped to tide over the embarrassment of explaining away the denial of the French Embassy that Mort Homme Hill had been taken by the Teutons and to cover up another unfortunate set-back for the British at the hands of the Turks in Mesopotamia. Also it was believed in some quarters to be the harbinger of another campaign to enable J. P. Morgan and Wall Street to float a new loan for the Allies. Anyhow it helped to liven up a rather dull and stupid week, so far as the European situation is concerned.

* * * *

If the stalwart Republicans stick to their determination not to surrender an inch of ground to the Progressives, the Colonel is likely to inflict another defeat on the Grand Old Party along the same lines as in 1912. The news here is that the Bull Moose party in six States at least will put full tickets in the field and fight the Republicans to a finish in the next election. The only alternative is the nomination of Roosevelt on the Republican ticket.

This is precisely what the Democrats desire done, for they are daily growing more convinced that if they cannot unload Wilson, the nomination of Roosevelt holds out their only hope of success. Many are still praying that something will happen to enable them to nominate Speaker Clark, whose old-time Americanism would make him solid in the pivotal States, but as the Mexican situation grows more complicated, and time wears on, this hope is slowly waning. They say that Roosevelt is weak in the same sections where Wilson is weak, and with the Colonel's swamp fever in his veins, and suffering from hysterical hallucinations and intemperate spasms of belligerent oratory, he is not apt to add to his popularity with the anti-English element strong in those States that must be carried in order to insure his election.

The Roosevelt press bureau is seeking to strike terror into the hearts of the headless G. O. P. by pointing out that the machinery for an active Bull Moose campaign in Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Maine, Minnesota and Colorado is geared and will be set in motion unless the Colonel is made the Republican nominee. Meanwhile Minnesota has elected a Cummins delegation, and La Follette is gaining delegations here and there.

Some of the best political weathercocks are fixing their eyes on Cummins as a formidable factor in the Republican convention, and believe they can win with him, and with no one else, as the Iowan is morally sure of carrying the pivotal States and is so sound on all Republican principles that there would be no defection in the ranks, whereas there is double danger if Justice Hughes should be nominated.

* * * *

If Roosevelt has not changed his mind about Hughes, he regards him as a public menace to the country. This was the opinion he held in 1908 when there was talk of nominating Hughes in preference to Taft. At that time Roosevelt forced the nomination of Taft over Hughes by telling his workers that Hughes must under no circumstances receive the support of certain State delegations that were ready to vote for his nomination. And on the strenuous representations made by the then tenant of the White House, that Hughes was a public menace to the people of the United States, he was dropped.

If that is his opinion still, he will probably accept the Progressive nomination to defeat Hughes, if the Justice is made the Republican standard bearer. Outside of Hughes, Cummins, Burton, Roosevelt and La Follette, the Republicans are attaching no importance to the various booms for favorite sons. It is expected that these favorite sons will unload their instructed delegations to the highest bidder when the time comes for the clean-up. The candidates that really have a chance of being nominated by the old guard are Cummins and Hughes. A stampede may carry the delegates into the Roosevelt camp, but nobody can with certainty predict what will happen when a national convention loses its head.

* * * *

That element which demands war against Germany as an ally of Great Britain, and which has a sporadic existence in various parts of the country, but is particularly strong in those sections where money is to be made out of ammunitions, figures confidently that Roosevelt will stampede the convention at Chicago; but the old guard professes to have no fear of such contingency. Uncle Joe Cannon is a stand-pat, old-time Republican, and anything he says on the floor of the House, however oracular, may be taken as an expression of his party. In his speech on March 24 he indulged in some pleasantries which concealed a satirical fling both at Wilson and Roosevelt for their attacks on the hyphens.

It was rather good, even for Uncle Joe. He told how he had delved in vain into the pages of the census report containing the names of the "founders of the republic."

There were then "3,172,444 family names," he said. "These were the native whites in this country when the Constitution was adopted and Washington became the first President.

"How many of us can trace our lineage back to the first American families? There are 135 members of this House whose family names cannot be found in the first census of the United States. These 135 representatives represent the alien immigrants to this country, but who will deny that they have American names?

"There were no McKennas, Pitneys or Van Devanters for the Supreme Court," continued Mr Cannon. "No McAdoos, Burlesons or Houstons to sit about the cabinet table. I can find among the first families no Agassiz, Edison or Westinghouse, no Carnegie, Harriman, Havemeyer, no Astor, Belmont or Lorillard, no Funston or Pershing, no Watterson or Pulitzer, no Gompers or Morrison, no Billy Sunday and no Mary Pickford.

"There is one other name," he continued, "which is not in this list, it is the name of Roosevelt."

The House cut loose with applause, and as the former Speaker concluded, the floor and galleries continued the uproar until he rose and bowed.

* * * *

When the Dutch steamer *Tubantia* was sunk in the North Sea, the news dispatches quoted the American consul at Amsterdam as very positive that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine. The Dutch Government refused to take our consul's word for it, but F. W. Mahin, the American consul at Amsterdam, was instructed by the State Department to make an investigation and report.

His report has not yet been made public, but the name of the American consul has raised some questions that the State Department may be called on to answer. It is whether the consul is the same person who once served in a consular capacity somewhere in England and whose daughter is married to an English officer. It is said that Mahin is avowedly pro-British. It is also stated here that Mahin filled the post at Amsterdam before the war. The State Department will be asked whether he is the same individual who was investigated by Consul General-at-Large J. E. Dunning for irregularities in his accounts and was removed by the State Department and forced to make way for Consul Murphy. The name of Senator John Sharp Williams, the violent German-baiter, is mentioned in connection with the reappointment of the consul after the war to this important post, where he could be specially useful to the Allied interests.

If Mahin should prove to be one and the same man under discussion, his findings would naturally be discounted as the statements of a prejudiced and untrustworthy party, and Congress would be very likely to ask some embarrassing questions if any action were to be predicted upon his reports.

F. F. S.

THE FATHERLAND BOOTH AT THE GREAT GERMAN CHARITY BAZAAR

WE take this opportunity to thank the many readers of THE FATHERLAND who contributed so generously in moneys and goods to the splendid work of the German Charity Bazaar. It may be of interest for them to know that THE FATHERLAND booth alone donated more than $1,200 in cash to the grand total of $750,000. Especial credit is due Mr. Arnold J. Halbfass and his wife, who had charge of THE FATHERLAND booth, for their untiring efforts to raise this sum. Mr. W. W. Stake, Mr. Otto Veller, Mr. Kuno Bomhard, Mr. Burke, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Netter, Miss Walters, Mr. Schneider, Mr. von Strubing, Miss May Binion, Miss Caroline Hecht among others also rendered excellent volunteer service for the cause. Such co-operation, such unselfish striving on the part of all to make the Bazaar a success, was in many respects a revelation of the deep underlying belief possessed by the American people in the cause of the Central Powers.

THE FATHERLAND WORKERS AT THE BAZAAR

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

IS Joseph H. Choate a hyphenate because he is one of the directors of the German-American Insurance Company?

THE slowness with which the Germans are proceeding against Verdun is accounted for by the fact that they are compelled to win every point twice—once by overcoming the physical resistance in their way, and once by overcoming the official reports of the French army, according to which they have not yet gained Douaumont or Mort Homme hill.

THE Honorable Joseph H. Choate, who is one of the ringmasters in the three-ring Allied show and the toastmaster to King George at Pilgrim dinners, is not so bitter against the hyphens as to retire from the lucrative position of director of the German-American Insurance Company. He is perfectly willing to accept the premiums of the misguided hyphens who are taken in by the name.

"MILITARISM consists in this, gentlemen; it consists in preparing a great machine whose only use is for war, and giving it no other use to which to apply itself."—*President Wilson.* Under this definition Germany is the least of military powers, for her army is responsible for the general efficiency of the nation in education and industrial superiority. England maintained an army solely for the purposes described by the President and likewise the greatest navy in the world. Mr. Wilson, of course, was referring to Germany, of which he knows less than of any other country concerned in the war.

NO sooner had the Senate passed the bill providing for a government steel plant for the manufacture of armor plate than the Bethlehem Steel Company, one of the principal agencies of the Allies in this country, came down in price for armor plate from $425 a ton to $395. That means a saving of $30,000,000 on a million tons of steel. No better argument could be advanced why the government should erect its own steel plant.

ONE of the consequences of enlisting Negroes in the French army is that France is now full of white women who married Negroes and have had children by them. It may not change the complexion of the war, but it is likely to lend an added shade of color to the complexion of the French nation.

WE have heard no outcry of virtuous indignation over the sinking of the Austrian hospital ship *Elektra* in the Adriatic by an Allied submarine. The charge is made by the Red Cross Society. It makes a heap of difference whose ox is gored when it comes down to a question of "humanity."

THE *World* has had another welsh rabbit dream about the disinclination of the Bavarians to shoot down German women who were rioting against the continuance of the war. In the same issue the *World* printed the story of the Irish riots. What is the relationship? Whenever England is in trouble Lord Northcliffe directs his New York organs to warm over some old lies about the Germans, and serve hot. Irish riots look bad in print. They differ so radically from the official statements that Great Britain is tooting one grand symphony of fraternal harmony. So promptly there must be a German riot to offset them.

NOTHING furnishes more pathetic proof of the decline of *Harper's Weekly* than Editor Norman Habgut's eloquent tribute to the "democratic Russian army." Why not model the American army on this wonderful democratic institution? Editor Habgut seems a little muddled about the difference between democracy and anarchy. If Mr. Alexandrow, the Russian correspondent of the *Forward*, is any criterion, the democracy of the Russian army consists principally of hanging Jews and outraging their daughters, with occasional rape and rapine directed against Christian women, and the burning of humble homes.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1916

MORE FOOLISH AMERICANS RISK THEIR LIVES

WE can shed no tears for Americans who foolishly entrust their lives to a belligerent vessel in the war zone. Our chief grievance in the Channel tragedy is this: that in spite of the warning issued by the German Government and in Congress there were Americans unpatriotic enough to jeopardize by their criminal folly the peace existing between the Central Powers and the United States. The American Consul who issued passports to these reckless adventurers is, of course, equally blameworthy. If the ships in question were torpedoed by the Germans, they were undoubtedly armed. From the information that has reached us so far, we judge that they were the victims of mines. At the same time we should not be surprised if the English Government, made desperate by the impending fall of the great fortress guarding the way to Paris, had torpedoed those ships in order to embroil the United States with the Central Powers. We may expect any deviltry from a government that deliberately planned the murder of Sir Roger Casement; a government represented in the United States by incendiaries and thieves.

England will stop at nothing to gain her ends. Fortunately the saving good sense of the American people is a mighty bulwark against intrigue without and treason within. We have our hands full in Mexico without getting into trouble over technicalities of international law. We can quite understand that the Administration desires to shirk its plain duty in Mexico in order to be ready to come to the assistance of Woodrow Wilson's "motherland" after the fall of Verdun. Hence Washington brands as "sinister" and a "troublemaker" anyone who tells the truth about Mexico. Perhaps Mr. Wilson, having listened to so many "liars" about the Southern Republic, actually believes that he can solve the Mexican problem without intervention. Ostrich-like he buries his head in the sands of his own verbiage; his eyes may be blinded, but the country is wide awake. The most Mephistophelian insinuation from a State Department cannot convince us that we must come to the aid of Great Britain because a few Americans heedlessly expose themselves and their country to danger instead of protecting our own border from the murderous ravages of Mexican bandits.

WHAT HAPPENED TO COL. ROOSEVELT BETWEEN SEPT. 23 AND NOV. 8, 1914?

MR. ROOSEVELT has often contradicted himself; he has rarely contradicted himself so completely as in the question of Belgium. Even a blind hen occasionally discovers a worm. To *Harper's Weekly,* usually blind to common sense, we owe the discovery of the Colonel's mysterious conversion. Biographers of Mr. Roosevelt, as the *New Republic* remarks, will puzzle their heads about the month of October, 1914. "Something happened to him in the short space of five weeks which had the effect of a religious conversion." Let us hear how the redoubtable Colonel refutes himself.

Theodore Roosevelt in *The Outlook*

A deputation of Belgians has arrived in this country to invoke our assistance in the time of their dreadful need. What action our government can or will take I know not. It has been announced that no action can be taken which will interfere with our entire neutrality. It is certainly eminently desirable that we should remain entirely neutral, and nothing but urgent need would warrant breaking our neutrality and taking sides one way or the other.

* * * *

We have not the smallest responsibility for what has befallen her [i. e. Belgium].

* * * *

. . . sympathy is compatible with full acknowledgement of the unwisdom of our uttering a single word of official protest unless we are prepared to make that protest effective; and only the clearest and most urgent national duty would ever justify us in deviating from our rule of neutrality and non-interference.

I think, at any rate I hope, I have rendered it plain that I am not now criticising, that I am not passing judgment one way or the other upon Germany's action [in Belgium].

Theodore Roosevelt in "Fear God and Take Your Own Party"

When Germany thus broke her promise — we broke our promise by failing at once to call her to account.

* * * *

The treaty [i. e. Hague Conventions] was a joint and several guarantee, and it was the duty of every signer to take action when it was violated; above all it was the duty of the most powerful neutral, the United States.

* * * *

We have refused to say one word against international wrongdoing of the most dreadful character. . . . Our plain duty was to stand against wrong, to help in stamping out the wrong, to help in protecting the innocent who has been wronged. This duty we have ignobly shirked.

This is evidently a case for an alienist. For if the Colonel is in the full possession of his senses, his attacks on the President, contrasted with his own article in the *Outlook,* are the infamous makeshifts of a bankrupt and dishonest politician.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD AND HIS ARMY

FOR the last year or so General Leonard Wood has been going around the country trying to stir up the people into voting billions of dollars for the national defense. We believe in preparedness, but we do not believe in General Leonard Wood. For while he has been attending the munitions manufacturers' banquets the army, it seems, has painfully deteriorated. When Villa crossed the boundary line and attacked our citizens in Columbus, New Mexico, the United States regulars were in no way prepared, although they had three years' notice. Machine guns did not work; there were no truck automobiles on hand; there was no commissary department worthy the name, and the expedition that started after Villa was inadequately equipped, in spite of the fact that the United States spends more money in proportion for its army than any nation in the world. Because of bad management and unpreparedness it will cost the American people hundreds of millions of dollars and many lives before Villa is captured. General Leonard Wood, who is an officer in the United States army and whose business it is to keep his army, no matter how small, ready and efficient, and to stay out of politics, has been shouting for preparedness. *Why has he not seen to it that*

the army we have is prepared? The German people would not tolerate a military man dictating to them what the strength of their army should be. That is left to the Reichstag, as the representative of the people to decide. It is up to our Congress to say how large our army and navy should be. It is up to General Wood to make his command as perfect as possible. We do not want our generals to make speeches. We want them to fight in times of war, and to prepare whatever army we give them in times of peace.

THE LESSON OF THE BAZAAR

THE great bazaar in New York netted seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that is, at the present rate of exchange, almost four million marks. If the time could have been extended another week, more than a million dollars would have been realized. Every day between thirty and fifty thousand people eagerly jammed Madison Square Garden; every day thousands remained without vainly attempting to squeeze in. Almost over night, at the call of charity, the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians of New York built up a tremendous organization, the like of which has not been seen in the Empire City. In other towns, in Milwaukee, in Chicago, in Philadelphia, similar bazaars have been held, each an imposing revelation of German strength. This is fine as far as it goes; but it does not suffice. We must not be satisfied with organizing bazaars, we must organize ourselves. It is not enough to mobilize our pocket books; we must mobilize our vote. The dollar counts in charity; in politics it is the vote alone that is counted. If we can heed the call of charity, we should not stop our ears to the demand of civic duty. The bazaar was a splendid demonstration of our power; let us give an equally good account of ourselves in the Presidential primaries and on the fourth of November.

THOSE ORDERS IN COUNCIL

NOT the faintest ripple of opposition was heard in the State Department or in the munition press when England, by her new orders in council, struck an almost fatal blow at American commerce. England has determined to bar all American imports except those she needs to feed the hungry mouths of her people and of her guns; she fears that American industries may grow to be too powerful while she is engaged in pillage and slaughter. If England does not want to buy the goods that we want to sell, we should not sell to her the goods that she wants to buy. If we had a man in the White House, this is what we would do. But if we had a man in the White House we would not, a hundred million of us, twirl our fingers waiting six months for England's reply to our protest against her deliberate assaults on American commerce. We would certainly not supply her with ammunition to win her battles, while she contemptuously tossed our notes into the waste-paper basket.

WHAT CONGRESS REALLY THINKS

THE Tory press has, with studied care, avoided publishing the speeches of our Congressmen regarding the armed merchantmen question. The tabling of the

Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by M. Sonenschmidt*
HOW TO STAY HIS HANDS

McLemore resolution was hailed as a great victory for Woodrow Wilson. With deliberate attempt to deceive, many of our great journals purposely omitted to print what the real attitude of Congress was during those dramatic days. Even those publications which generally aim to be fair failed to quote the actual utterances of the men who saved the country from war. For the first time the intensely absorbing discussion which waged around this still unsettled question has been published, practically in full. *The International* for April contains the gist of the great debate. This document marks one of the most interesting chapters in American history. Our readers are particularly urged to read this tremendously important contribution and find out for themselves just where their representatives stand. *Copies of "The International" may be procured through* THE FATHERLAND. 15 *cents a copy. By special arrangement,* 10 *months' subscription* $1.00.

RHETORICAL WARRIORS CAN NOW ENLIST

WITH becoming modesty, we offer a suggestion to the American Rights Committee, which has been loudly demanding that America enter the European war.

The United States has a small war of its own on its hands just now. Pretty soon it is going to be a difficult war, and by no means a small war.

The army needs men now and will need many more men in a short time.

Among the fiery warriors of the American Rights Committee there must be a number of military age—from eighteen to fifty years old, that is.

Our suggestion is that they give vent to some of their pent-up valor, which has hitherto only found outlet in long-range elocution, by joining the American army and fighting for American rights in Mexico.

Such a bloodthirsty patriotism as theirs is really much more needed just now in Chihuahua than in Carnegie Hall. —*The N. Y. American.*

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67 William Street, New York

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DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, who not long ago made such a savage attack upon Germans at a public meeting in New York, now evidently realizing the error of his ways, is instructing agents of the company to deny "that he ever said such a thing," "that it is all newspaper talk," etc.

I have sent the following letter to one of our correspondents who inquired concerning this matter:

It is not to be wondered at that the New York Life instructs its agents throughout the country to deny the truth of the savage attack made on Germans by the company's president, Darwin P. Kingsley. In that the New York Life is only following the lead of the Morgan-owned German American insurance company, the Equitable and other Wall Street corporations, whose heads attack Germans in New York to curry favor with Morgan and his English group, while outside of New York they make their money out of men of German descent.

The agents of the New York Life, either through ignorance or deliberate falsehood, have tried to deceive you. The attack made by the man Kingsley was published in the New York *Times*, Friday, November 19, 1915, in a five column article on the first and fifth pages of the paper. The heading is "Kingsley Urges U. S. To Arm Now." "Life Insurance President Thrills Chamber of Commerce Diners."

It is childish for Kingsley to try to deny his words now. The story was featured by all the large pro-British New York papers. His exact words were:

"First we should arm, and arm adequately; not because we believe in that theory of government or of international relations, but because we must at all hazards protect this home of democracy from the Satanic brood which, driven from heaven, apparently fell in Flanders and Poland."—Page 5, Column 5.

The rabid German baiters at the dinner, as the *Times* records, gave Kingsley an ovation after his attack on the Germans. The spectacle of the head of a great American company stating in public his belief that Germans, driving semi-barbarous Russian Cossacks from Russian Poland, and bringing enlightenment and civilization to that downtrodden country, played the part of Satanic ravagers, is enough to make a man doubt his sanity.

These statements, quoted in THE FATHERLAND as coming from the mouths of the heads of our great life insurance companies, were all made at large public gatherings. Denials and equivocations are now useless. Do not let anyone try to instil

into your mind that these statements are untrue. They have all been carefully investigated, and will not be forgotten in a hurry.

ZIMMERMANN & FORSHAY announce an unusual interest in the new German War Loan. The tremendous success of this issue in Germany has stimulated investment buying in this country to an extraordinary degree.

VERY favorable offerings are made by the Transatlantic Trust Company in Imperial German Government 5 per cent. bonds and Imperial German Government 4½ per cent. treasury notes. Subscriptions are forwarded by this institution to the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, which has agreed to hold the bonds on special deposit for one year free of charge.

WOLLENBERGER & COMPANY, of Chicago, are also receiving an unusual number of subscriptions to the new war loan, which has attracted the especial attention of investors throughout the country.

The Mail Box

S. K., Scranton, Pa.—Directors of the Distillers Securities Company held a meeting only a week ago, but took no action on the dividend about which there had been so many rumors. Their next meeting is scheduled to be three months from now.

Emerson, Kansas City.—The Mecla Mining Company has paid dividends since 1903. Nearly $4,000,000 has been paid out to its stockholders. The company's mines are located mostly in Idaho, and the lead and silver deposits are very extensive.

A. H. S., Santa Barbara Co., Cal.—Regarding John R. Rathom's presence in the Hotel Astor, we should not lay the blame to Mr. Muschenheim. It is a rule with most of the large hotels in this city to accept guests without question, and keep them if they behave themselves. The information that Rathom gathers is not obtained in that hotel, but is supplied from Washington, through the counsel of a foreign ambassador. Poor Rathom, if he wishes to stop at a prominent New York hotel, unfortunately has to patronize one conducted by a German, since there are few hotels in New York that are not managed by Germans—in fact, the greatest hotels in the world, even in London, are owned and managed by men of the German race.

X. N., Pittsburgh, Pa.—If you desire an investment security on which you may be able to realize at any time, you had better buy bonds such as are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Such bonds may be purchased in $100 lot amounts in the following issues:

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E. S., Buffalo, N. Y.—The Prudential Life Insurance Company has not identified itself in any manner with the Anglo-French loan, and we have the assurance of its officers that they do not permit the use of their surplus for foreign credits.

In sending mail to Germany it is not necessary to have the name of the outgoing steamer on the letters.

It is unlikely that there will be a break in the diplomatic relations of this country with the Central Powers. In that event, however, mail could still be sent, unless hostilities were to follow.

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(*Continued from page* 135)

He will wage the fight more zealously at St. Louis than ever before because he was convinced by first-hand evidence on his last visit to Washington that based upon the House report the Wilson Administration thinks this country's "duty to civilization" is to help England crush the Central Powers.

Win or lose at St. Louis, the Bryan fight there will defeat Wilson's re-election. In no sense is Bryan himself a candidate for the nomination. He has frequently declared that if the Wilson Administration were a success the second term plank, which he wrote into the Baltimore platform, would cut no figure against the President's renomination, and that if it were not a success the nomination this year would not be worth having. But the signs which thus plainly indicate Wilson's defeat do not augur success for the Republicans at the polls next November unless before the close of this session of Congress there is a radical change of leadership all around. The Lodges, the Roots, the Choates, *et al*, are tarred with the same stick that has touched so deeply the Wilson mind. This, however, is another story, which will be "touched upon in our next."

THE WORLD WAR AND THE PRESS

By Louis Viereck

(*Staff Correspondent of* THE FATHERLAND *in Berlin*)

THE longer the war lasts the more does the course of events again confirm the old commonplace that people are not influenced by facts themselves but only by the information which is given them about these facts. It is a physical impossibility for the individual, even were he a genius with the knowledge of the greatest historian that ever lived, to investigate personally and critically all the events occurring in the world which are of interest to us and to form a really well-founded opinion of his own. Whether he will or not everyone is forced to accept on faith the overwhelming mass of information which he receives since he does not himself possess the means and above all has not the necessary time to test the reliability of all the material. On this rests the enormous influence of the press. A large modern newspaper usually publishes in one day more news of political events all over the world than would otherwise reach the public in months, if not years. At the same time, economic and commercial conditions have become so complicated and trade and intercourse have increased to such an extent that even a brief perusal of the subject-matter contained in the so-called commercial section of our press requires even more comprehensive knowledge than that of mere politics.

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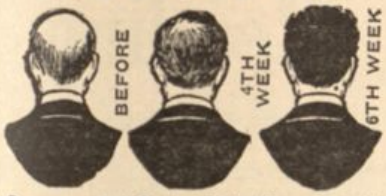

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By Werner Tismer

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to influence public opinion unhampered at least for a considerable time? For many months the world believed only the British lies concerning German and Austrian defeats and the corresponding triumphs of the Allies. It believed that the Central Powers would have to be crushed by the superior forces opposed to them, or that they were at the very least doomed to perish through hunger and the exhaustion of all their supplies. In his article, "The Seventh Great Power in the War"—(which has just been published by the Berlin *Reichsverlag*)—a German authority, Arthur Jung, explains in detail how England was able to carry out on such a large scale this deception of the public which was in some respects extremely injurious to the Central Powers. He gives us a picture of how the press is organized in the most important countries of Europe and in America, and tells us who are the leaders. In this little book one can obtain information about "Reuter" as well as about the Agence Havas and the Wolff bureau. It is true that on 107 pages everything cannot possibly be said that would be worth knowing concerning the press of the enemy and neutral countries of which the author treats in his pamphlet. But for the average newspaper reader, and not only for him, one of the most important chapters of our history is opened up, a knowledge of which must be said to be imperative for everyone.

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United States, Thursday, May 11th, 2 P. M.

Oscar II, Thursday, May 18th, 2 P. M.

Frederik VIII (new), Wednesday, May 31st, 2 P. M.

Hellig Olav, Thursday, June 8th, 2 P. M.

United States, Thursday, June 22nd, 2 P. M.

Oscar II, Thursday, June 29th, 2 P. M.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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